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Select Poetry.

SHE ALWAYS MADE HOME HAPPY.

[What *true* woman could wish to have a more glorious epitaph engraved upon her tombstone, than that embraced in these simple lines?]

She always made home happy!
With her kind and winning ways,
With her voice of cheerful gladness,
With her joyful hymn of praise.

She always made home happy!
Though she charmed no passer-by
With the beauty of her person,
Or the brightness of her eye.

Though no pearls or rubies glittered
'Mid the ringlets of her hair,
In her heart there shone a radiance
Of a jewel far more rare.

She always made home happy!
Though her song was not divine;
Though no harp beneath her fingers
Thrilled to notes almost sublime.

Though no artist, yet she painted
Many a beam of Heavenly love
On the friendly faces round her,
That shall shine in realms above.

A Select Story.

TWENTY YEARS' TRIAL.

FOUNDED ON FACT.

BY MARY A. LOWELL.

"What on earth shall I do?" asked a young mechanic, as he came home one evening in the height of the business panic of 1837–8, which operated so disastrously upon all classes of society, and which has only been equalled in the period of twenty years.

It was a momentous question, and one which Sarah Worcester, hopeful and cheerful as she was, could not answer easily. She had not impoverished him; for there was not a housewife in the country who possessed in such perfection, the art of making a dollar go as far as five would in other families, and in making 'auld claiths awmast as gude as new.'

Her husband's and children's wardrobes testified to this skill; Stephen always looking like a gentleman, and his little ones neater and more tastefully dressed than any in the school; a Pennsylvania school, too, where there were Quaker children in plenty, to test her claims to neatness.

With such a wife, it would seem that no man could fail of getting on in the world, especially if the belief of some persons that a woman always makes or mars her husband's fortune, were true; but in this case, at least, the proverb failed, and Stephen Worcester was gradually going down in the world, without a single bad habit as it would seem, only with the peculiar ill-luck which some men invariably find.

The season had failed in a remarkable way, to realize the hopes of the spring, Stephen's land had been almost barren. His cow died, his work-shop was burned, and to add to his distress, the children were attacked by an epidemic fever, and his expenses were increased four-fold. Bills were staring him in the face—his cottage was mortgaged to its full value; and it did really seem that Fate was doing her wosrt against the success of anything with which he had to do.

Meantime Sarah Worcester continued hopeful, and almost cheerful, under these accumulating trials. She had a calm, sweet, happy temper, which stood in the place of wealth, to its fortunate possessor, and brightened up the desolate prospect that to Stephen seemed growing darker and gloomier.

"What on earth shall I do?" was his sorrowful question to his wife, for the hundredth time, as he paced the floor one rainy afternoon, looking out occasionally on the burnt ruins of his once pretty work-shop.

"Don't worry, Stephen," answered the blithe voice of Sarah Worcester, as she plied her needle as fast as ever, repairing the rents in the children's almost worn out clothes.—"Don't worry. We are very poor, but so have thousands been before us. God is not dead, nor has he forsaken us. We trusted him in our prosperity, and it is a poor faith that will not bear a little trouble. Look, Stephen! you are well and strong, and so am I. The children have nearly recovered from the effects of their fever, and we may never again have such a poor season for your work. I know, that with a little practice, I can make a very tolerable dress maker, and I mean to try it."

"Yes, and have everybody saying that Stephen Worcester is maintained by his wife. I would starve first."

"Nay, husband, you look at this affair in a different light from what I or any one else will. If your work fails, why cannot I try mine? You can go to town for me and buy my materials, for I shall want trimmings, &c.; and I shall want you to fit up the front room with shelves, and do many other things. By-and-by, perhaps, we shall be able to keep a shop, which you can take care of until your word comes round again."

Stephen made no reply. He went out into a dark narrow land and walked backwards and forwards meditating upon his altered fortunes. One thing was certain, he would never hear it said that his wife was maintaining him. At the same time he did not doubt her ability to do what she proposed. Perhaps if he were away, she might be more successful.

"Poor girl," he said almost aloud, "I have made but a shabby husband for her after all. If I go and leave her, she may prosper."

In the mood which he was cherishing, it was easy for him to resolve upon leaving home. He felt just cowardly enough to desert his wife and children, rather than to accept the proposal Sarah had made to him.

The time was come, he thought, in which an entire change must be made, another state of things secured, or the world—should hear no more of Stephen Worcester.

He did not dare to go back to the house again; not even to look in at the window. Sarah, sitting there with her youngest child upon her knee, and Stephy and little Alice beside her, handing up their poor garments for her to mend, was a scene which he knew would shake his purpose; and he walked rapidly away from it, crushing down the bitterness of his thoughts, and trying to feel that it was better thus.

Yet often, as he paced along through the rain-drops that were still falling, he would stop irresolute, as he saw through the window of some cottage, the little group that had gathered round the father just returned from his work—the clean supper table spread for him, and all the home sights that cluster so fondly around a man's heart.

Then what would Sarah think had become of him. He almost shrieked out when he fancied her alarm. She would think, perhaps, that he had killed himself. Then he would hasten on again, and try to forget everything.

Poor Sarah! What a night she passed! What a week of torture! But when every search had been made for the missing man, and nothing could be heard of him, her hopeful temper suggested something near the actual truth; and after a while she actually started the plan she had been talking of in their last conversation, and advertised that she would commence dress-making at her own house.

Whether from pity to her widowed state, or from seeing how neatly and even elegantly fitted were her own plain cheap dresses, work soon poured in upon her. Every moment was occupied. She sat up late and rose early to her labor; and before many months had elapsed, she was obliged to hire a girl to attend to the housework, and had also three or four apprentices.

Her taste was so good that every one deferred to it, and as she found that her opinion was constantly asked respecting the trimmings suitable for the dresses she made, she concluded to keep a stock on hand, from which she realized a very pretty income.

Soon little Alice could mind the shop when she was out of school, and Stephy was invaluable as an errand boy. The little fellow seemed so anxious to do everything for his mother, that she sometimes feared that she might allow him to do too much.

Sarah was the only one that could not help her; but she was such a good, quiet, amiable child, that if she was no help she was no hindrance.

Such was Mrs. Worcester's success in her new business, that she not only maintained her family better than before, but she raised the mortgage from the house and land, leaving it free and unencumbered.

There were few hours in which she was at liberty to sit down and wonder what had become of her husband. She had an innate consciousness that he was not dead. Something seemed to say that he had only left her for a time; and that after years of patient toil he would come back to her again. She wished that he could know how well she was prospering; and at times she would have given up everything and shared poverty and even disgrace, for the sake of seeing him alive once more. But again she thought of her precious children, and how much she could advance their interests in the world by the power which her growing wealth could give her.

Stephy grew stouter and wiser every day. A good and faithful student, she felt that it would be injustice to tie him down to mechanical labor, and by prudence and frugality, she managed at last to send him to college. It was a struggle, and cost her and the girls many sacrifices, but they were willingly made, and he went through the appointed time and received the highest honors of his class at the end.

As a profession, he decidedly preferred medicine, and after the alloted period of study, he began practicing in Lancaster.

Despite the proverb that a prophet hath no honor in his own country, he was succesful beyond his hopes, and soon realized a competence. He still lived with his mother, and after his own fortunes brightened, he would urge her to give up her business, and rest comfortably upon what she had saved. If that did not suffice, he was ready to support them all.

But some unexpressed feeling in her heart forbade this. She worked early and late, adding dollar to dollar, and anxiously seeking to invest everything as favorably as possible.

Stephen thought her selfish almost, when he wished so much for her society at night, to find her stitching, cutting, basting and fitting as if her life depended upon every shred of cloth that she was manufacturing into garments.

His sister's woman-heart more easily divined her motives. They knew, although she never spoke of him, that she was gathering up for their father's return. They knew that she believed him living, and that some day he would come back; and that she would show him that she had not been idle in her desolation; or if he returned poor, she would have power to raise him above despondency.

Alice married at sixteen, and removed to Cincinnati; and soon after, Sarah, the pet, the darling of them all, gave up her sweet young life and went to heaven.

Then the mother yearned for Alice, and Stephen gave up his practice, and took his mother away from the sorrowful home.

Arrived at Cincinnati, he found a place more suited to his ambition, and soon he became one of the first in his profession, and gradually distinguished as a public-spirited and noble-hearted citizen.

Now that the family were again united, and time seemed to soften the loss of the child they had so dearly loved, Mrs. Worcester recurred more frequently to the subject of her husband's return.

Stephen thought her almost insane on this point, and with reason—for she would sit at the window for hours, now that her old occupation was gone, and gaze at the crowds that passed by, as if earnestly trying to discern the well remembered features.

The first baby in the house was a girl. It was named after the beloved Sarah, and thenceforth Mrs. Worcester lived only in the life of that child. Alice could hardly be permitted to hold it in her arms at all, so eager was her mother to perform everything pertaining to the little one's comfort.

Her children looked upon this with pleasure, for they had really sometimes feared the effect upon her senses, which the constant expectation and subsequent disappointment was likely to produce.

Stephen was one day returning from some professional calls, when he perceived a group collected upon the side-walk, not far from the street where he lived. He was on foot; and as he came near, the crowd parted respectfully to let "the good Doctor," as he was called, pass on.

He then saw that the object of their attention was a man, who seemed to be stricken prematurely old. His long grey hair streamed in the wind; a beard white as snow, hung far down his breast, but still his countenance did not indicate length of years.

He was relating to the pitying crowd how recklessly he had once thrown away his happiness, how cowardly he had deserted his family, and become a wanderer in many lands; how that in all his wanderings, poverty had still clung to him, and that at length, worn, weary, and wretched, he had turned his footseps home again to seek his family, ask their forgiveness for his desertion, and die.

He told them he had sought them where he had left them, but found them not, and had traveled slowly and painfully to the west, whither he was told they had gone. Here his courage and his strength had failed him alike, and he implored his listeners to take him to some hospital, where he could find shelter for the few days he had to live.

"Here comes the Doctor," was echoed from one to another. "He will help us to find a home for the poor creature" And the Doctor was fairly carried along with the stream, until he stood face to face with the stray waif which had floated into his path.

Memories came thronging up of his childish years, as he looked at that forelorne old man. He was a little child when his father went away; but something in that face woke up a host of long forgotten scenes, years on years ago.

With streaming eyes, he led the man away to his home, and a few questions on the way elicited the truth of what he suspected.

He conducted him by a private gate to his office in the rear of his house, clothed him anew, smoothed his ragged locks, and refreshed him with food and wine. Not until then did he insist on his knowing his name. It was he!

Cautiously he told him that he was his son and then the palled face glowed. He dared not ask for his wife, dead or living; but through an open door he saw a woman sitting with the very child, as he thought, that was in his wife's arms when he left her for the last time. Time had touched her very gently, and the bright hair and eyes were the same as ever. She turned and caught one glimpse of his face, and she knew instantly that it was her husband. Time could hang no veil upon that countenance which her love could not pierce through.

It was a rare meeting, so warm and cordial—so apparently oblivious of all wrong or unkindness, so full of tenderness and sympathy, that all was forgotten, save the actual presence of the beloved. The past was annihilated, or only lived to give the necessary shading to a picture so delightful.

If ever wife was worshipped by a husband, it was Sarah Worcester. Restored by her care to health and strength, a new man in purpose and in action, he lost no time in retrieving his character from the imputation that had rested upon it. He sought and obtained a situation, for nothing could induce him to touch his wife's hardly earned money, nor would he be under obligation to his children; but laboring every day for his daily bread, he experiences a satisfaction which was never his before. Heaven strengthened him to accept it as he ought! Let no one judge him harshly. Few are the souls into which misfortune may not, sometimes, bring weakness and cowardice. Perfection, like aloe, blooms only once in a century.

Some Years ago.—A lady noticing a neighbor who was not in her seat in church on Sabbath, called on her return home to inquire what should detain so punctual an attendant. On entering the house she found the family busy at work. She was surprised when her friend addressed her—

"Why, la! where have you been to-day dressed up in your Sunday clothes?"

"To meeting."

"Why what day is it?"

"Sabbath day."

"Sal, stop washing in a minute! Sabbath day! Well, I did not know, for my husband has got so plagued stingy that he won't take the paper, and we know nothing. Well who preached?"

"Mr. ———."

"What did he preach about."

"It was on the death of our Savior?"

"Why, is he dead. Well, all Boston might be dead and we know nothing about it? It won't do, we must have the newspapers again, for everything goes wrong without the paper? Bill has almost forgot his readings; Polly has got mopish again, because she has no poetry and stories to read. Well, if we have to take a cart load of onions and potatoes to market, I'm resolved to have a newspaper."

☞A railroad accident took place a while ago in Maine, upon which occasion the attorney of the road visited the scene of disaster, to satisfy the claims of the injured parties. After paying for black eyes, bloody noses and cracked crowns all round, at the appraisal of the injured, he supposed his business over, when he was saluted by a tall Yankee, with feet like snow-shoes, a bell-crowned hat, and a blue coat over his arm, with—"Well, Squire, what are you going to allow me?" "You!" said the attorney—"where are you hurt?" "Oh, nowhere to speak of, Squire, but I was most terribly scart, and I think that's worth about a dollar, the way you've been payin' on 'em." The dollar came, of course.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XV. HUNTINGDON, PA., APRIL 25, 1860. NO. 44.

[Written expressly for the "Globe."]

A Bar-Room Scene Twenty Years Ago.

BY GAY.

I was once sitting in the bar room of a village tavern, in a sort of a dreamy mood, not noticing anything around me, although the room was filled with persons, who not unfrequently would sally up to the bar in dozens and half dozens, and call for *something*. As I said before, I was sitting almost unconscious of what was going on around me, so much so, that had I been called on oath to give an account of anything transpiring there, I could have answered nothing. I roused myself from the stupor into which I had fallen, drew the chair closer to the fire on the great hearth, and, for the first time, scanned the assemblage.

There were about twenty persons present, the greater part of them had been partaking rather freely of the contents of those long necked decanters, that were handed out so frequently—I judged so from their actions. Some were praising their *own* strength on a "lift," others were eulogizing their oratorial powers, and a third party was standing in the middle of the room, circled around a huge-looking fellow, dressed in the garb of a collier. As my eye measured the man, I wondered if Hercules could have personated trength better than he; he was rather above the medium height, though heavy set, his breast was deep, very deep, and his neck, I have never seen such a neck protruding from the shoulders of any man; his pants were belted around him, and over a white shirt, he wore a blue blaize one, with sleeves folded up to the elbows. In a word, he was what he appeared to be—a bully. It is strange that a person should have such thoughts, but the mind is ever active; and I thought as he raised those black, brawny-looking arms in gesture, and brought down that huge fist with an oath, that I could almost see Satan peeping out of those snake-like eyes. He, too, had been drinking—yet not drunk—just enough to raise the demon in his depraved nature. They called him Galer.

Sitting not far from me, was an aged man, a traveler, who, from previous conversation, I learned had been a revolutionary soldier; he was shabbily dressed; a bundle lay at his side, and he sat, his body bent forward, and supported by an old faded umbrella, on which, with one hand upon another, he rested his weary head; his long hair—white, white as a snow-flake—almost concealing his wrinkled hands. He seemed like some old tree that had stood for a long, long time, until the winds and storms had uprooted its fellows—time had wasted them, and it alone was left. I was interrupted in my reverie by—

"What are you dreamin' on? I'll wake you up," and with a sweeping kick, the ruffian—Galer—knocked away the old umbrella, and the aged man fell prostrate on the floor, amid the cheers of his no less villainous companions. How I wished for strength, but knowing my imbecility, and thinking, "discretion the better part of valor," I could do nothing more than assist him to rise. The old soldier offered no return, no word of reproach escaped his lips; but far more touching, he wept, the tears ran down the deep furrows on his cheeks like rivulets from the mountain side—how I pitied him.

I heard some one in a remote corner of the room, mutter something like the word brute, I looked, a tall, manly looking fellow rose and advanced towards the scene. "Who did that?" he said with sparkling eyes, and a contemptuous curl on his thin lip. "Whoever did it, is a brute and a coward, and has no sense of shame in his black heart?" He looked towards me for an answer. I said nothing, but pointed to Galer, who was just raising his huge fist, which fell like a sledge, separating the air, filling the space just occupied by the strangers head. Like a thought, the stranger had dropped on his knees before the bully—and before he could recover the motion caused by the stroke, he found himself on the floor, with his head almost broken.

Before the bully had gained his feet, the stranger was hurried off into another room. Then such fearful imprecations as was heaped upon the stranger's head, by that profane man, I hope I may never hear again. He raged and frothed like a madman, kicked over the chairs, insulting every one in his way. At last a blear-eyed looking fellow, about three parts drunk, proposed that "they should fight it out," but the landlord interfering, said there should be no more fighting, and if they were determined to do so, they should leave the house, which settled the matter for the space of half an hour. By this time the stranger, through his disinterested respect for age, had gained several friends of a more respectable class than his enemy's, and as is usually the case among such men, the dying embers of the feud, were again soon fanned to a blaze, and the two champions were escorted to the village green, "to fight it out." I did not follow the crowd, but a short time afterwards as I rode out of the village, I knew from the cheers (for the stranger,) that were borne on the still evening air, that the agility of the tall stranger had been victorious over the brute force of his adversary.

[Written for The Globe.]

The Farmers' Club.

CHAPTER I.

And it came to pass that in the fall of '59, the farmers of Norton assembled themselves together, for the purpose of raising a society, to be called the Farmers' Club.

And because of the inclemency of the weather, and the roughness of the roads, no one, except the sons of Adam, had ever yet met with them.

But in the third month, which is Nison, of the present year, the damsels of Norton were also invited to be present at the Farmers' Club.

Accordingly six of the daughters of Eve, together with their neighbors and kinsfolk, set out on their journey to the school house, on the night of the thirteenth.

CHAPTER II.

And being fatigued with our journey, and, as pilgrims are wont to do, we tarried for a while at the house of one Joseph by name, whose wife was also anxious to make one of our number.

The evening being far spent, we were about to set out on our journey, when the door turned slowly on its hinges, and in our midst appeared one David, who had come out from the land of steady habits, to pitch his tent with his brethren in the land flowing with milk and (not honey) sugar-cane.

And it came to pass that we escorted this kind bachelor of the land of steady habits, to the Club, and by reason of the crowd that thronged the door, we entered amid cheers and loud exultations of here comes Mr. W., and the girls.

CHAPTER III.

Moreover, after pieces had been road by the committee, the society proceeded to nominate officers for the next three months, after which they adjourned to meet the next Tuesday evening.

Lo! and behold, the next evening of the meeting, was beautiful to look upon, so much so, that a goodly number who had been absent for several meetings, was present on that night.

And hearing of the seven new members that were added to the Farmer's Club, of the town of Norton, they were anxious no doubt, to have a house full on that evening.

And it came to pass that the election of officers passed off quietly, without any bon-fires or fisticuffs, as is generally common on such occasions.

Although the gent nominated for Vice President was absent, yet he was elected by a large majority, for which he will please thank those six daughters of Eve.

In journeying homeward I beheld one William, of Norton, escorting Frances, a fair damsel of James to her residence, which is at Willow grove.

And I turned and looked in another direction, and there was Alfred, of the tribe of Thomas's also escorting one Mary, around the slough of much water, to her residence at Mount Pleasant.

CAAPTER IV.

After these things, it came to pass that, as Lizzy, of the tribe of Matthew, was about to set out on her journey, that Frederick, a kinsfolk to the damsels above mentioned, was also ready to depart and be gone to their own country.

After arriving at the house of Lizzy, being overcome with the journey, he tarried until daylight.

CONCLUSION.

Moreover, brethren, I would have you publish the Chronicles that have been written in the town of Norton, that others in coming to this county, may see the good things whereof I have written, and profit thereby.

Finally brethren, farewell.

AN EYE WITNESS,
Within the bounds of Norton, Illinois.

Beware of the Beginnings of Evil.

No man, I suppose, certainly no young man, ever began to gamble with the expectation of being a gambler. Nobody ever told a lie, meaning to be a liar. Nobody ever drank, meaning to be a drunkard. Nobody ever stole, meaning to be a thief. Nobody ever committed a wickedness for the sake of being a wicked-act man. Wicked men thought they could do a wicked act, and not have the moral quality of that act attached to them. They thought they could begin a course of wickedness, and not go through that course. And men never gamble that they may become gamblers. Of that army, a thousand strong, of professional gamblers in New York, I do not believe one set out to be a gambler. A man goes to college to be a school-master; he means to be a professor from the day he determines to be there.—Another man says, "I will be a physician;" another man says, "I will qualify myself for a civil engineer;" another man says, "I will study for a lawyer;" another man says, "I will prepare myself for the ministry;" another man says, "I will prepare myself for the navy." But I do not believe a man ever said, "I will be a gambler," and begin to indulge in games of chance with that idea in his mind. On the contrary, no man ever became a gambler that there was not in his mind, all through the earlier stages of his progress toward confirmation in this vice, a rebellion against any such idea. No man ever took the first steps toward becoming a gambler, that he did not say, "I will not be one."

And yet, dry cards are very dry indeed.—Drinking and playing are so nearly connected that they court each other as almost intimate relations and inevitable friends. And so, as playing for nothing is a very insipid process, men soon get to playing, not for money, but for the drink, for some little token, for nuts, for the supper, or something of the sort. They play for small amounts—just enough to keep their hand nerved, just enough to keep an object before their mind, just enough to have the devil inculcate them with a passion of gaming; and the moment they have got the virus in them then it is no longer at their option how far they shall go.

Suppose a man should go to his physician, and say to him, "Be kind enough to inoculate me with the small-pox, so that I shall have the small-pox a little!" Suppose a man should ask to be inoculated with the plague, so that he might have just a taste of the plague. When once the disease is in your blood, it is no longer you shall say how little or how much you shall have of it. It has a work of its own, which it will carry out irrespective of your wishes.

And that which is true of gambling, is true of tampering with illicit pleasures—with this exception; that gambling works with slowness, while licentiousness works like a conflagration. The spark rarely smoulders long. When a man has caught the infection it is as if he were set on fire of hell. There may be outward guises which for a time conceal his real condition from observation, but underneath these the passions rage almost from the beginning, and he goes quickly through from the tentative sin into the very wallowing of the mire of iniquity. And do you suppose that in the beginning he proposed that to himself? If it had been hinted to him, he would have said, "Is thy servant a dog—a hog!—that he would do this?"—And yet he does it.—*Beecher.*

Caught in His Own Trap.

A girl, young and pretty, but above all, gifted with an air of adorable candor, lately presented herself before a certain Parisian lawyer.

"Monsieur, I came to consult you on a grave affair. I want to oblige a man I love, to marry me in spite of himself. How shall I proceed?"

The gentleman of the bar had, of course, a sufficiently elastic conscience. He reflected a moment, then being more sure that no third person overheard him, replied unhesitatingly:

"Mademoiselle, according to our law, you always possess the means of forcing a man to marry you. You must remain on three occasions alone with him, that you can go before a judge and swear that he is your lover."

"And will that suffice, Monsieur?"

"Yes, Mademoiselle, with one further condition."

"Well?"

"That you will produce witnesses who will make an oath to their having seen you remain a good quarter of an hour with the individual said to have trifled with your affections."

"Very well, Monsieur, I will retain you as counsel in the management of this affair.—Good day."

A few days afterward the young girl returned. She was mysteriously received by the lawyer, who, scarcely giving her time to seat herself, questioned her with the most lively curiosity.

"Well, Mademoiselle, how do matters prosper?"

"Capital!"

"Persevere in your designs, Mademoiselle, but mind the next time you come to consult me, you must tell me the name of the young man we are going to render so happy in spite of himself."

"You shall have it without fail, Monsieur."

A fort-night afterwards, the young person, more *naive* and candid than ever, knocked discreetly at the door of her counsel's room. No sooner was she in the room, than she flung herself into a chair, saying that she had mounted the steps too rapidly, and that the emotion made her breathless. Her counsel endeavored to reassure her, made her inhale salts, and even proposed to release her garments.

"It is useless," said she, "I am much better."

"Well, Mademoiselle, now tell me the name of the fortunate mortal you are going to expose."

"Well, the fortunate mortal, be it known to you, is—yourself," said the young beauty, bursting into a laugh. "I love you, I have been three times *tete-a-tete* with you, and my four witnesses are below, ready and willing to accompany me to the magistrate's," gravely continued the narrator.

The lawyer thus fairly caught, had the good sense not to get angry. The most singular fact of all is, that he adores his young wife, who, by the way, makes an excellent housekeeper.

Going to Big Cities to Make Money.

In a recent sermon, Henry Ward Beecher says:—"Have you come to New York to get rich? Did you take the trouble to come all the way from home down here just to get rich? Why, you might have demoralised yourself, and made a fool of yourself, without taking half so much trouble! God could have said, 'thou fool,' to you just as well, if you had staid at home! You have come here, among all this excitement and temptation, with no other end than this: 'I will be as big a fool as ten thousand before me have been!—here, where, if anywhere, wealth stands on a weak foundation; here, where it has been proved, ten thousand times over, that the rich man is like an old harp frame without a string in it—that he has nothing in his soul which responds to joy; here, where a man may build lofty palaces and vast warehouses, and carry the street in his hand, and own the bank, and yet be a miserable wretch, saying at night, 'I would that it were morning,' and saying in the morning, 'I would that it were night!' You have come down to try the old game.—One more dupe for the devil! One more bird running to the snare of the fowler! Surely, a bird is wiser than you are; for in vain is the snare set in sight of the bird; but the devil scarcely takes the trouble to hide his snare. You have come down here, not for the sake of integrity, and truth, and rectitude, and God, and eternity, but to get rich! Good-bye—go—we do not travel the same road!"

"O, I will not say so; for as my mother wept over me, your mothers wept over you. O, the tears that have baptized you in the cradle! O, the prayers that have brought down the blessings which now you bonstfully call the fruit of your own skill! There is much, I trust, laid up to be answered in your behalf, yet. Think better of it—O, young man, think better of it. Think better of God; think better of heaven; think better of manhood. If you have begun wrong, it is not too late to change your course. It is never too late to do well. Take a higher view of life. Get a nobler conception of duty."

The Two-Thirds Rule.

There is a prevailing idea that the two-third rule in National Democratic Conventions originated in the Baltimore Convention of 1844. This is an error. It was adopted as the basis of the first National Convention ever called, that of 1832, at which Jackson was re-nominated with Van Buren for Vice President. Previous to that date the Congressional Caucusses had assumed to present candidates, but the election of Jackson in 1828, against caucus dictation, terminatad that policy.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, speaking of this, says:

The two-thirds rule was reported in 1832, from a committee, of which the late Vice President King, of Alabama, was Chairman. An attempt was made to substitute the majority principle, but it was voted down. In 1835 the second National Convention was held at Baltimore. The two-thirds rule was adopted after a long discussion. The majority principle at first carried, but was finally stricken out. In 1840, no action was taken on the two-thirds rule, at the third National Convention, as Mr. Van Buren was re-nominated for President by acclamation. In 1844, at the fourth National Convention, the two thirds rule was adopted by a close vote after a long discussion. At the National Conventions since held it has been adopted without opposition. The two-thirds rule has never defeated a candidate for President who had a majority of votes in a Convention, save the case of Martin Van Buren, in 1844. It has been customary for the majority to yield to that person for whom a majority of the Convention votes. We have no doubt that will be the case at Charleston.

We have heard of an economical man who always takes his meals in front of a mirror—he does this to double the dishes. If that isn't philosophy, we would like to know what is.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, April 25, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS.	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

[Subject to the decision of the Charleston Convention.]

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

New Advertisements.

☞ Trustee's Sale, by James Gwin.
☞ Sheriff's Sale, by Jno. C. Wattson.
☞ New Grocery and Confectionery, by C. Long.
☞ Fresh arrival of New Goods at Portstown, by White & Long.
☞ Orphans' Court Sale, by Samuel Fetterman and James R. McClintock.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—The Convention organized on Monday. From the dispatches received on Monday it was impossible to guess who would be nominated. The friends of all the candidates opposed to Douglas were uniting their forces against him.—The delegates from some of the Southern States threaten to withdraw from the Convention should Douglas' nomination be pressed. We shall not be surprised if Douglas should be defeated. The patronage of the Administration and the influence of every prominent office holder in the Union may be too powerful for him to contend against successfully.

General Foster.

A correspondent of the *Sentinel*, says some very complimentary things of General Foster. We coincide with him in the expression that he is one of Nature's noblemen. In him the oppressed find a defender, the wronged an advocate, the poor a dispenser of alms. A lawyer of great ability and extensive practice, he might have been numbered amongst the most wealthy; yet by his extreme liberality to his friends and the needy, he at this day enjoys merely a competence of the good things of this life. He is generous almost to a fault. When you first meet the man, you are struck with his extreme modesty of demeanor, and the genial glow of his sociality. You feel assured at the first glance that you might ask him for any favor, with the full confidence of attaining it. Such is the disposition, and such the character of the man, whom the Democracy delight to honor.

Gen. Foster, in personal appearance, is prepossessing and very gentlemanly. He is about medium height, erect and active. A pleasant expression of benevolence and good humor plays over his countenance, and a fine, intellectual eye, flashes under a well-formed forehead that betoken no ordinary capacity of mind. His hair is dark, slightly tinged with grey, and neatly arranged without appearing fastidious. At his home where he is best known and where he is best appreciated, we may say, varying the poet's words but little,

> "None speak of him but to praise him,
> None knew him but to love."

He seems to feel sorry that the lot of the nomination has fallen upon him. Yet convinced that the will and interests of the people demand it, he is willing as he is able to buckle on his harness for the great battle before us.

It is related that when he recieved the dispatch informing him of his nomination, he hurried to his home, and seemed desirous to shun the many friends who pressed around him, urging him to accept. Here was a noble sight, such as we seldom see; a man with the gilded bauble of honor, and emolument of office forced into his hands against his own will. Verily, such a man, not only the Democracy, but *all the people*, will delight to honor.

☞ Kansas makes *eight* Western States, with sixty-nine electoral votes, that have instructed for Senator Douglas for President.—She may not vote in the Charleston Convention; but there is every probability she will be in the Union, and vote on the Presidential question in November. No *two* States have instructed for any other Presidential aspirant.

DEATH OF EX-SPEAKER LAWRENCE.—W. C. A. Lawrence, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, and brother of J. J. Lawrence, Esq., Supt. of Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R., died in the city of Harrisburg on Sunday morning last, of consumption, aged 28 years.

☞ Hon. R. J. Walker challenged Judge Black to mortal combat on Wednesday last, through Gov. Brown of Mississippi. He declined, verbally, to accept the challenge.—The cause of the challenge was the Attorney General's denial that Buchanan's letter, which we publish in another column, was authentic.

Important to School Directors.

DECISION OF HON. JUDGE TAYLOR.

The complaint contained in the petition of a number of citizens of the Borough of Huntingdon, against the Board of School Directors, and praying for their removal on the ground that a teacher had been employed to take charge of one of the public schools, who had not received a certificate from the County Superintendent, was heard on Wednesday last, the day fixed for that purpose by the Court. After the hearing, one of the counsel of the Board requested as early a decision as possible, since, he said, the opening of the schools had been deferred until the controversy had been settled. Judge Taylor, stating that the Judges had no doubt or difficulty respecting any question involved in this, proceeded to deliver the opinion of the Court, substantially as follows:

It is the duty of the County Superintendent, as the Common School system of Pennsylvania is now organized, to examine those who desire to be employed as teachers, and to give to each one found qualified, "a certificate setting forth the branches of learning he or she is capable of teaching;" and the Act of Assembly expressly declares that "no teacher shall be employed in any school to teach other branches than those set forth in such certificate." No teacher can lawfully be employed at all, who has not a certificate; nor can any one be employed to teach other branches than those set forth in such certificate. Subject to this limit, however, and within it, the School Directors may exercise a discretion with which nobody has any right to interfere, and for which they are only answerable to the people who elect them. But if they warrant their limit, and violate a plain and express opinion of the law, by employing "*incompetent teachers*," or, in other words, teachers who have not received certificates from the County Superintendent, or to teach branches which such certificates do not show them to be qualified to teach, it becomes the duty of the State Superintendent (Act of Assembly, Sec. 38,) "to withhold any warrant for the quota of such district of the annual State appropriation:" and, such neglect or refusal to employ competent teachers persisted in for a month, "such district shall forfeit absolutely its whole quota of the State appropriation for that year." This is the ground and reason of complaint against these directors; and upon which their removal and the appointment of others in their place, is sought.

The 9th section of the Act of Assembly provides "that if all the members of any Board of Directors shall refuse or neglect to perform their duties by levying the tax required by law, and to put or stop the schools in operation so far as the means of the district will admit, *or shall neglect or refuse to perform any other duty enjoined by law*, the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county may, upon complaint in writing by any six taxable citizens of the district, and on due proof thereof, declare their seats vacant, and appoint others in their stead, until the next annual election for directors." To employ an "incompetent teacher," or one whose competency and qualifications are not condemned by "a certificate" of the County Superintendent, especially if persisted in so as to hazard the district's quota of the annual appropriation, it cannot be doubted is such a neglect or refusal to perform a "duty enjoined by law," as would make it the duty of the Court to remove the directors, and supply their place by the appointment of others.—But the question here is, whether these directors are before us upon the facts of this case, and their sworn answer to this complaint, in an attitude which demands such action by the Court?

The teacher referred to in the complaint, is Robert Turbit. By a resolution of the Board of Directors, teachers for all the schools were chosen, and notified; but the schools have not yet been opened, and none of them have, as yet, been actually employed. None of the teachers had, at the time, formal certificates; but, with respect to all of them except Mr. Turbit and Sarah Car, (chosen to teach the colored children,) they were all known and admitted to be entitled to certificates, and either have received or will receive them from the Superintendent. The Directors had, at the time of their action, a communication from that officer, reporting the result of his public examination of all the applicants for certificates; and giving assurance that all named upon it, except Mr. Turbit, were entitled to and would receive certificates corresponding with the reported result of the examination. With respect to all the others, therefore, there was a virtual and substantial compliance with the law. As to Turbit, the Directors acted, they allege in their answer, upon what was contained in the Superintendent's report; but, they distinctly disclaim any intention or purpose to violate the law, and declare that, if the communication of the Superintendent is not equivalent to a certificate, they are ready and willing to retrace their steps and obey the law. It is to be noticed, also, in their behalf, that a number of those whose children are taught in the school assigned to Mr. Turbit, had strongly solicited his appointment. They had, too, a report of his scholarship from the Superintendent.—Under these circumstances, the Directors do not occupy an attitude before the Court which calls for their removal. They only desire to know their duty, and declare their readiness to do it. And this, the complainants here say, is all they want.

The only question of any practical importance in this case, therefore, is, was the report of Mr. Owen, the Superintendent, a *certificate* to Mr. Turbit? That it was not, or equivalent to one, we have no doubt whatever. The paper only purports to be the result of the examination. It proceeds to name several in one class, and styles them "first class" teachers, without more. It then classes together a number of others, grading their scholarship, with the statement that certificates will be furnished them accordingly. Then follows the report of the scholarship of Mr. Turbit and another, with some remarks derogatory of the former, and with the intimation that a certificate will not be given him except upon a contingency stated. Was this "a certificate?" Clearly it was not. The paper itself, speaks of certificates to be given, as something different and distinct; and intimates that *a certificate* to Mr. Turbit may be withheld. The certificate, moreover, is a document, the form of which is given in the pamphlet containing a digest of the Acts of Assembly, and the decisions of the State Superintendent, placed in the hands of every Board of Directors by authority, and familiar to every one. It is not easy to see how such a paper could be mistaken for a certificate.

It has been insinuated that the Superintendent withholds the certificate improperly and from personal motives. That, if true, does not supply the place of a certificate.—The question for Directors, in this matter, is, what *has* he done? not what *should* he have done. They are not to determine the qualifications and competency of teachers. That is his duty. Nor is he an irresponsible officer. For sufficient reasons, he, too, may be removed from office. But School Directors are not constituted his judges. "To his own master," or the proper tribunal, must he answer for wilful or corrupt violations of public duty.

The respondents here, will, therefore, distinctly understand that it will be unlawful and a violation of their official duty, to take into service as a teacher, Robert Turbit, or any one else, unless or until he or she shall receive a certificate from the County Superintendent. And since their attitude here is one of willingness to do their duty, and nothing more is asked of them, no further action is required; and the complaint is accordingly dismissed.

BY THE COURT

Gloomy Condition of Iowa.

No State in the Union has suffered as much as Iowa from the effects of over-trading in real estate—and all reports from there represent the pecuniary condition of the people as a gloomy one indeed. A correspondent of the Lexington *Observer* cautions his friends from trading for real estate any where in Iowa. He says he has just sold land for one dollar per acre, and took his pay in trade at that, for which he paid ten dollars in 1857. He proceeds:

"No man living out of this State, can have any thing like a correct idea of the *utter hopelessness* of the state of things in Iowa. Speculation has been the ruin of the State. The river towns are so flat that they can never get up again until there is an entire change in the population. Towns themselves are so hopelessly in debt that they can never get a start again unless by paying off indebtedness by repudiation. This place, which contained a population in 1857, of eighteen thousand, is now reduced to less than ten thousand, and people leaving just as fast as they can get money to get away upon. The place is in debt *one million and a quarter*; and she, as well as Dubuque *et al.* along the river, are now talking of repudiating! So don't buy lands in Iowa if you can avoid it. It will make you so much poorer."

This may be set down as an overdrawn picture; but the truth can not be gainsayed that speculation in real-estate in Iowa is at an end for years to come.

We find the above in the *Ohio Statesman*, with the following remarks by the editor of that paper: "We copy the above sad condition of the State of Iowa from the Xenia (Iowa) *Torch-light*. When the young State went into the embrace of Republicanism, she was full of prosperity and vigor. She is now in utter ruin and hopeless bankruptcy. There is not a single State in the North-west where Republicanism has obtained the political power in which the pecuniary condition of the people and the finances of the State have not been damaged since the change. And the condition of things in all such States has been getting worse and worse every day since the ascendency of the Republican party.—The truth of what we here say we defy any man to contradict.

A Negro in a Bad Box.

No one would think to charge the Adams Express with being concerned in the Underground Railroad business, but from an affair brought to light at Seymour on Saturday night, it appears that the Express, without the knowledge of its managers, messengers, or any of its employees, was made the medium of running off a negro, which came near being successful. It appears that on Friday evening a white man called at the Adams Express office at Nashville, Tenn., and inquired whether he could have a box forwarded to Cincinnati, Ohio. He was told to have it there at nine o'clock in the moning, and it would be delivered at Cincinnati on the morning following. Accordingly the box was sent to the office at the hour named and placed on the train which leaves at 10 o'clock. It was received here at 8 o'clock on Saturday night, taken in the Express wagon to the Jeffersonville Railroad depot, and forwarded in the 10 P. M. train, the shipper of the box being a passenger on both trains. On the arrival of the train at Seymour the box was transferred to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad train. Being roughly handled, a piece of plank came off, and a live negro was seen snugly caged in it. He was brought out and proved to be a runaway from Nashville. In the meantime the Ohio and Mississippi train started off with the white man who had shipped the box, leaving the negro at Seymour, who was brought back to this city by the return messenger, yesterday morning, and lodged in jail, subject to the order of the owner.

The negro says he belongs to Mr. McCoy of Nashville. He gave the white man, whom he had known but a few days, $70 in money and a gold watch. The box being too small in which he was placed, he had to occupy a stooping position and could not move, and at Bowling Green, where the box was turned in the car, his head was down and his whole body resting on it. He endured it, however. His eyes, when released, were bloodshot, but his appearance had not changed in any other respect.—*Louisville Journal*, 16*th*.

CURTIN'S HOPES.—Mr. A. G. Curtin's hopes of an election to the Gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania are certainly none of the brightest. We learn from Washington that efforts are making there to raise funds for him to canvass the State with; that unless some extra exertion is made the State will be lost to him. This idea, said to have been started by Mr. Curtin himself, has created no little sensation in the Abolition ranks. The fact that Mr. Curtin has openly asserted at Washington that the nomination of Mr. Seward at Chicago would seriously endanger his success, has created some feeling among the friends of the "irrepressible conflict" candidate, who seem to think that Curtin is, on the other hand, rather a heavy load for Mr. Seward to carry.—*Lancaster Intelligencer*.

☞ The Republican State Convention of New York, instructed the delegates from that State to the Chicago Convention to vote for Seward.

Pres't. Buchanan and Gov. Walker.

The Hon. Robt. J. Walker was before the House investigating Committee on Wednesday last, as also was Mr. Ellis B. Schuabel of this State, and we would be doing ourself injustice by withholding from our readers the most important portions of their testimony. The latter gentleman in the course of his testimony made the following statement respecting the letter written by Mr. Buchanan to Governor Walker, then in Kansas, the existence of which has been so long disputed by the friends of the President:

The President plainly indicated to Governor Walker that his success depended upon the *doctrine of submission*, and adds, almost in the following words, that upon the doctrine of submission of the Constitution to the people, he (the President) was willing to stand or fall.

I remember also that I was impressed with the singular solemnity of the President, from the fact that the advice contained in the letter was clinched with a seemingly devout prayer. This is substantially my recollection of the spirit and meaning of that document, as it was read to me by Governor Walker.

Question 4th.—Have you recently conversed with any member of this Administration on the subject of this letter? If so, are you at liberty to speak of it?

Answer—I have recently had such conversation. There is no secret about it—no confidential restraints upon either of the parties. I have described the scene to many persons since Friday last. I presume this committee, like many others, has heard of it. I had an accidental discussion with Attorney General Black upon the *truth of the existence* of such a document as the one referred to in this testimony, he denying and I affirming. He declared that no such document existed, and never did exist. I told him I had seen it.—He affirmed that I was mistaken; that if such a letter existed no good citizen would withhold it. I inquired of him whether he invited its production in the name of the President. He replied, yes! that he challenged its production; that if Governor Walker had such a paper, his duty to his country, as well as to himself, required him to produce it; that in point of the fact, however, he said the story was not founded in truth, or words to that effect. Many severe remarks passed between us. He was in a state of great excitement.

When I referred a second time to my having seen it, he again, in high rage, declared I was in gross error; that the President never wrote such a document; and if Governor Walker or any other person pretended to have such a document, it was a mere pretense to cover up a perpetrated or intended treason to the Democratic party, or a mere pretext for deserting to the Black Republican ranks.

He further added that if any one attacked the Administration on this ground, (to use his exact words,) "*we will put a shirt upon him, from which he will never escape!*"

The testimony of Governor Walker is quite lengthy; but the copy of Mr. Buchanan's letter, below, is the part in which the people are most interested, for it shows unequivocally that Mr. B. changed his ground.

"The witness here produced the letter, which he handed to the Committee, who examined it.

Mr. Olin—Is this letter in the handwriting of the President?

Answer—It is all in the handwriting of the President, the body of the letter as well as the signature. I do not wish to part with this letter, but will read it so that your clerk can take it down.

The witness then read the letter, as follows:

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR:—I duly received your letter of the 28th ult., on Friday last. I read it to the Cabinet, then in session. The views which it contained were not calculated to assure us of your success, though we did not despond. Hence you may judge with what satisfaction we received the account of the proceedings of the National Democratic Convention, held at Lecompton on the 3d inst. The point on which your and our success depends is the submission of the constitution to the people; and by the people I mean; and I have no doubt you mean the actual *bona fide* residents who have been long enough in the Territory to identify themselves with its fate. The Legislature determined three months as the period of residence to entitle individuals to vote for members of the Convention; and if the Convention should think proper to adopt the same period to entitle individuals to vote for or against the constitution, it appears to me this would be reasonable. On the question of submitting the constitution to the *bona fide* resident settlers of Kansas, I am willing to stand or fall. In sustaining such a principle we cannot fall. It is the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the principle of popular sovereignty, and the principle at the foundation of all popular government. The more it is discussed the stronger it will become.—Should the Convention of Kansas adopt this principle, all will be settled harmoniously; and, with the blessing of Providence, you will return triumphantly from your arduous, important and responsible mission. The strictures of the Georgia and Mississippi Conventions will then pass away, to be speedily forgotten. In regard to Georgia, our news from that State is becoming better every day. We have not yet had time to hear much from Mississippi. Should you answer the resolution of the latter, I would advise you to make the principle of the submission of the Constitution to the *bona fide* residents of Kansas conspicuously prominent. On this you will be insistible. With the question of climate every person is acquainted, and the more you insist upon this, the more will our opponents urge that we are violating the principle of non-interference at the foundation of the Kansas-Nebraska law. It is strange that people at a distance, who have not practical acquaintance with the condition of Kansas, should undertake to be wiser than those on the spot. It is beyond all question the true policy to build up the great Democratic party there to sustain the constitution and the laws, composed of Pro-slavery and Free State Democrats; and if the majority should be against slavery, to obtain such constitutional provisions as will secure the right of slaveholders in Missouri and other States, and maintain all the laws guarding the just rights of the South.—You are right in your conjecture as to the case of Judge Williams' appointments. We supposed it would be peculiarly acceptable to yourself, and that he might aid in carrying out your policy.

Colonel Cumming has been appointed Governor of Utah. This will leave his place vacant after a brief period required for settling up his business, and I shall certainly be disposed to fill it by the appointment of Mr. Stevens.

General Harney has been selected to command the expedition to Utah; but we must contrive to leave him with you, at least, until you are out of the woods. Kansas is vastly more important at the present moment than Utah.

The pressure upon me continues without intermission. I pray that Divine Providence, in which I place my trust, may graciously preserve my life and my health until the end of my term; but God's will be done in any event.

With every sentiment of esteem, I remain always sincerely your friend,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

HON. ROBERT J. WALKER.

The Pennsylvania Delegation.

Departure of the Steamship Keystone State from Philadelphia to Charleston—Incidents at the Wharf.

The departure of the steamship Keystone State, on Wednesday afternoon last, for Charleston, with a large number of the Pennsylvania delegates to the Democratic National Convention, attracted a large concourse of spectators to the wharf where the vessel was moored, above Vine street. For an hour or more previous to her departure the passengers came down singly and in groups, one in a stately open barouche, drawn by two horses, others in plain hired "hacks," while not a few trudged independently on foot, with overcoats thrown over their arms and carpet-bags in hand. Before the hour of leaving, many gentlemen from on shore passed on board the vessel, and exchanged congratulations with their friends, giving a last shake of the hand, and whispering a few words of advice into the ears of the button-holed delegates as to what they should do at the Convention. The crowd on the wharf increased, and there could not have been less than two thousand persons present, comprising every shade of the *genus* politician, from the dignified Federal or State officer down to the humble ward politician. The other wharves in the vicinity were also crowded with a goodly number of lookers-on.

A few minutes before three o'clock a little excitement was occasioned by the determined attempt of a stout Irishman, rather the worse for liquor, to force himself on board. Not satisfied with being repulsed and put on shore the first time, he made the second attempt to get on board, when one of the crew seized him by the "forelock" and held him very uncomfortably for a short time. Others came to the assistance of the sailor, and the gentleman from the Green Isle, who seemed bent upon getting to Charleston without going through the indispensable formality of "planking down" eighty dollars, was summarily ejected from the gangway, muttering curses, both loud and deep, against the party on board, because they would not let him "go along," which created considerable amusement among the bystanders.

At about a quarter past 3 o'clock the gangplank was drawn in, the shrill noise of the escape-pipe ceased, and the steamer glided slowly away from the wharf, the passengers having mostly congregated on the upper deck aft. As she moved off, "Three cheers for Douglas" were proposed and given with considerable unanimity, the friends of that gentleman appearing to be largely in the majority. The cheers were twice repeated "with a will." The vessel swung out, with her stern down the river, and passed down for a square or more, when her ponderous wheels were put in motion, and she ran up to the wharf again, where a stern line was made fast to enable her to turn and head downward. While this was being done, an individual named George Bates, of Montgomery county, mounted a pile of pig iron and proposed "Three cheers for John T. Smith, of Philadelphia, for President," which he gave vociferously himself, and essayed an *extempore* speech to the Delegates, who, at this time, had congregated upon the front part of the boat, upon the particular claims of Mr. Smith for that office, at which the passengers and the bystanders laughed heartily.

The vessel swept out into the stream, with her bow facing southward, her colors flying, prominent among which, at the mast-head, was the coat-of-arms of the good old "Keystone State" of Pennsylvania. A parting gun was fired, which was repeated at intervals, as she passed along the city front, and she soon was out of sight, below the Point House.

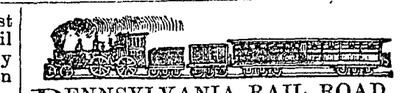
Mr. Bates, who seemed to be affected with the Smith fever, pertinaciously insisted that Mr. Smith was the best man that could be taken up for President of the United States, and collected quite a crowd around him listening to his remarks. The friends of Judge Douglas gave three hearty cheers, when some one shouted "Three groans for Douglas." but as there seemed to be none who sympathized with him, it met with no response. The crowd then slowly dispersed.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON—*Black Rain.*—"A singular phenomenon," says the Syracuse *Journal* of the 6th inst., "occurred in this city yesterday afternoon. At about four o'clock a dark cloud arose in the north-west, presenting the appearance of an approaching thunder shower. As the clouds passed over, a slight shower, the drops in appearance resembling faint ink, was quietly dispensed, giving to all white objects the appearance of having been spattered with small drops of black ink. The people in the street were surprised to find their faces and hands, and even shirt bosoms and collars, spotted over with this singularly colored rain. The sides of buildings and fences painted white, and the show bills on the bulletin boards about the town, show traces of the same kind. We hear of several instances in which clothes hung out to dry were marked by the mysterious liquid. A resident of the Fifth ward, who had clothing discolored in this manner, had the garments washed out in clean water, and reports to us that he has preserved the sediment—nearly a teaspoonful in quantity—for the purpose of analyzing it, to discover the cause of the singular phenomenon."

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.—A Tornado passed over Carlenville, Illinois, on Monday last, destroying and blowing down houses, barns, trees, fences, etc. The roof of the Lutheran Church was blown down some distance, and the wall much injured. The roof of a dwelling was carried nearly a mile and a half. Children were also picked up and carried a considerable distance by the wind. Cattle were killed in every direction. A man named Lowe was killed by lightning, and many persons were wounded.

GLEE BOOKS.—The Tip-Top Glee and Chorus Book—The Philadelphia and New York Glee Book—The Young Men's Singing Book—and Tara's Harp—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Judge M'Lean is coming forward prominently for the Chicago nomination. He would make a strong candidate—one hard to beat.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD. MAIL,	WESTWARD. FAST LINE,	WESTWARD. EXPRESS,	WESTWARD. THROUGH	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. EXPRESS,	EASTWARD. THROUGH,	EASTWARD. FAST LINE,	EASTWARD. MAIL,
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 27	6 44	5 39		Newton Hamilton,	10 25	3 08	9 32	
4 36	6 50	5 48		Mt. Union,	10 19	3 02	9 24	
4 51	7 03	6 00		Mill Creek,	10 05	2 49	9 09	
5 05	7 15	6 13		Huntingdon,	9 55	2 39	8 57	
5 22	7 26	6 27		Petersburg,	9 40	2 26	8 43	
5 30	7 32	6 34		Barree,	9 32	2 19	8 35	
5 37	7 37	6 39		Spruce Creek,	9 26	2 13	8 28	
5 53	7 53	6 54		Birmingham,	9 10	1 56	8 12	
6 02	8 00	7 00		Tyrone,	9 03	1 48	8 03	
6 12	8 07	7 09		Tipton,	8 55	1 40	7 53	
6 17	8 11	7 13		Fostoria,	8 51	1 36	7 48	
6 21	8 14	7 17		Bell's Mills,	8 48	1 33	7 44	
6 40	8 25	7 30		Altoona,	8 20	1 15	7 15	
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—Passenger Trains arrive and depart as follows:

MORNING TRAIN

For HOPEWELL & intermediate Stations, leaves at 9:00 A. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 2:18 P. M.

EVENING TRAIN

For SAXTON and intermediate Stations, leaves at 5:40 P. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 7:40 P. M.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Huntingdon, April 16, 1860. *Superintendent.*

PUMP MAKING.—The public are informed the subscriber is still in the Pump Making business at Mill Creek, and will furnish pumps, including all wood work, with good timber, at different points on the Canal and Railroad, at 45 cents per foot. When timber and boarding are found, from 25 to 33 cents per foot. If the work is not well done, no pay will be exacted.

ISAAC WOOLVERTON,
Mill Creek P. O.,
Huntingdon co.,
Penna.

Refers to—
J. Sewell Stewart, Theo. H. Cremer, William Dorris, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, Horatio G. Fisher, John Scott, Samuel T. Brown, David Blair and Judge Taylor, Huntingdon; and to Geo. Bucher, John Porter, Charles Porter and Wm. Christy, Alexandria.
March 28, 1860–6m.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

The public generally are respectfully informed that M. GUTMAN & CO., have now upon their shelves a new and well selected stock of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.
M. GUTMAN & CO.
Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration on the Estate of JANE GOSHORN, late of Fort Wayne, State of Indiana, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

GRAFFUS MILLER,
Huntingdon, April 4, 1860. *Administrator.*

TIN WARE!

PRICES REDUCED.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Are invited to call and examine the largest assortment of WELL MADE TIN WARE to be found in the State, which we are prepared to sell at LOWER PRICES than inferior goods are generally sold for.

MELLOY & FORD,
Sign of the *Large Coffee Pot*,
723 Market street, PHILADELPHIA.
March 14, 1860–3m.

J. M. IRVINE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence opposite Wm. Moore & Sons Store, in Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [March 7, 1860–3m.]

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

THOMAS MOORE

Respectfully informs builders, farmers and others, that he will have constantly on hand at his kiln at McConnellstown, fresh burnt Lime, which he will furnish in any quantity on order, cheap for cash. Lime can also be had from Thos. G. Strickler, in Huntingdon, in small quantities.
McConnellstown, March 7, 1860–3m.*

SHIPPING FURS!

The highest *Cash* prices paid for
MINK,
COON,
RED FOX,
GREY FOX,
OTTERS,
MUSKRATS, &c., &c.,
AT WOMRATHS'
415 & 417 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
March 7, 1860–2m.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.
Alexandria, March 7, 1860–1y.

TEETH EXTRACTED without PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call.
Dec. 28, 1859.

STORE ROOM TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for rent his Store Room in Market Square—it having Gas and other conveniences connected.

He offers for sale his entire Stock and Fixtures at reduced prices.

Any person desiring a good situation for business, can have an opportunity of getting one by calling on the subscriber on the premises.

T. P. LOVE.
Huntingdon, Feb. 8, 1860.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

KEROSENE & COAL OIL LAMPS!
HEAD QUARTERS and MANUFACTORY,
No. 114 South Second street, below Chestnut, and No. 1 Carter street, PHILADELPHIA.

M. B. DYOTT'S
EXCELSIOR KEROSENE & COAL OIL BURNER.

MERRILL & JONES' *Spring Burner*, and all other good *burners* for Coal Oil, together with the largest and handsomest variety of LAMPS, of every description. CHANDELIERS, from two to fifty Burners—*Glasses, Wicks, Shades*, and all articles pertaining to the business, together with the best KEROSENE OIL in the country—*Wholesale and Retail*—at the Manufacturers' lowest prices.

☞ Merchants and others will save money, by examining our Stock and Prices. M. B. DYOTT'S LAMP and GAS FIXTURE STORE and FACTORY, No. 114 South Second & No. 1 Carter street, below Chestnut, Philad'a. [Feb. 22, 1860–3m.]

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, April 25, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Proceedings of the Borough Council.

Pursuant to notice given by the Chief Burgess, the Council assembled at the usual place.

The minutes of the last stated meeting were read and adopted.

The certificate of the officers holding the election on the first Monday and 2nd instant, was read, and the oath of office was taken and subscribed by the following named officers:

Chief Burgess—Daniel Africa.
Assistant Burgess—A. W. Benedict.
Town Council—Henry K. Neff and Robert King.
High Constable—John Westbrook.

The house being duly organized, the roll was called and the following officers were present:

Chief Burgess—Daniel Africa.
Assistant Burgess—Mr. Benedict.
Council—Messrs. Bergans, Black, King, Neff, Swoope and Williams.

Pursuant to the requirement contained in the 5th section of the supplement to the charter of the borough, approved the 27th day of March, A. D., 1855, the Council proceeded to the election of a Secretary and a Treasurer, when,

On motion of Mr. Benedict and Mr. Black, J. Simpson Africa was declared duly elected Secretary, and,

On motion of Mr. Benedict and Mr. Swoope, Jacob Miller was declared duly elected Treasurer.

Mr. Benedict read in place and presented to the Chair, "An Act to repeal the first section of an Act directing the appointment of Regulators and Supervisors within the borough of Huntingdon, and for declaring their several duties," passed 10th November, 1800. The rules being dispensed with in case of said bill, it was read a second and third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Benedict and Mr. King, Messrs. Taylor and Cremer were exonerated from the tax on occupation charged against them.

Orders were granted as follow:

To John Read, for burning fluid,		$6 20
" K. M. King, salary as lamp-lighter, for Dec., Jan., Feb. and March,		15 00
" Hunt. Gas Company for gas bills:		
For November,	7 43	
" December,	6 75	
" January,	6 75	
" February,	4 05	
" March,	4 05	29 03
" Jno. Morningstar for 2 days work in November,		2 00
" Jacob Miller, Treasurer, salary for past year,		30 00
" J. Simpson Africa, Secretary, salary for past year,		30 00
" William H. King, High Constable, salary for past year,		20 00

Adjourned.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
Secretary.

An Act to repeal the first section of "An Act directing the appointment of Regulators and Supervisors within the borough of Huntingdon, and for declaring their several duties," passed the 10th day of November, 1800.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Burgesses and Town Council of the borough of Huntingdon, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same,* That the first section of "An Act directing the appointment of Regulators and Supervisors within the borough of Huntingdon, and for declaring their several duties," passed the tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred, and all other laws or parts of laws providing for the annual election of two Supervisors, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. That the duties of Supervisors of the borough of Huntingdon, shall hereafter be performed by a Street Commissioner, who shall be elected by the Burgesses and Town Council, annually, at the first stated meeting in the month of May.

Passed, April 21st, 1860.

DANIEL AFRICA,
Chief Burgess.

DRUGGED LIQUORS.—Dr. Hiram Cox, liquor inspector for the State of Ohio, lectured in this place last week, and created no little excitement amongst the liquor dealers and drinkers. During his stay here he examined several qualities of brandy, wine, and whisky.—The best imported brandies and wines were but poor imitations, containing sufficient poisons to kill the most moderate drinkers. The only whiskies examined which were pure, were Schneider's, Massey's and Isett's. The common article in general use, brought from Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and other cities, was shown to be horrible stuff.

JUSTICES' FEE BILLS.—As the law provides for a heavy penalty against any Justice of the Peace who undertakes to discharge the duties of his post without first putting up in his office, in a conspicuous place, a copy of the Fee Bill, we give all newly elected Justices this warning, free of charge. In order to escape the meshes of the law they expect to deal out to their neighbors, they had better procure a Fee Bill before opening an office. They are for sale at this office. Price 25 cents.

SOMETHING NEW.—Lewis has received at his cheap Book and Stationery Store, the handsomest assortment of Window Shades, Picture Tassels, Cord and Rosettes, ever brought to the "ancient borough." He also has a full stock of School and other books, which he sells *as cheap, if not cheaper*, than they can be bought at any of the overstocked stores in the State. Call and examine his stock and prices.

BOQUET.—On Thursday morning last, we (the Ex-D.) were the happy recipient of a beautiful boquet, composed of specimens of at least a dozen varieties of flowers, from the hands of our young and fair friend ADDIE, for which she will please accept our humble thanks.

☞ C. Long has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery in the basement under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store. He has a general assortment of goods usually found in the best groceries.

☞ Don't fail to read White & Long's advertisement. They have a fine assortment of New Goods.

☞ Materials for Flowers, handsomely assorted in boxes, just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

COURT AFFAIRS—CRIMINAL LIST.—Commonwealth vs. Wm. Sturtzman.—Indictment—Assault and Battery with intent to kill.—True bill. Verdict, Guilty of Assault and Battery, but not guilty of the intent to kill. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5, the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for two weeks.

Same vs. same. Indict. same. True bill. Verdict same. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5, the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in the jail for one month.

Same vs. same. Indict.—Assault and Battery on a Constable in the execution of his office. True bill. Verdict—Guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5, the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in the jail for two weeks.

Com. vs. Samuel P. Wallace. Indict.—Assault and Battery. Not a true bill, and R. L. Henderson, pros., to pay costs. Sentenced accordingly.

Same vs. Robert L. Henderson and Samuel Campbell. Indict.—Assault and Battery.—Not a true bill, and Samuel P. Wallace, pros. to pay costs. Sentenced accordingly.

Same vs. S. P. Wallace. Indict.—Assault and Battery. Not a true bill, and that Sam'l Campbell, pros., pay the costs. Sentenced accordingly.

Same vs. David Flenner. Indict.—Fornication and Bastardy. A true bill. Verdict—Guilty.

Same vs. James Sullivan. Indict.—Assault and Battery. True bill. Def't. pleads guilty and submits. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs, and undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the county for one month.

Same vs. Catharine O'Donald. Indict.—Selling liquor on Sunday. True bill. Verdict—Guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for 10 days.

Same vs. same. Indict.—Selling liquor to Minors. True bill. Verdict—Not guilty.

Same vs. same. Selling liquor to drunkards. District Attorney enters a *nolle prosequi*.

Same vs. Same. Indict.—Tippling House. True bill. Verdict—Guilty. Sentenced to pay $15 fine—$5 for the use of pros., and the remainder for the use of Warriorsmark School District and costs.

Same vs. R. F. Haslett. Indict.—Selling liquor to drunkards. Not a true bill, and county pay the costs.

Same vs. Adam Black. Indict.—Larceny. True bill. Escaped from prison.

Same vs. George R. Thomas. Indict.—Seduction. True bill. Escaped.

Same vs. James Fleming and James Rutherford. Indict.—Sodomy. True bill. Verdict—Not guilty.

Same vs. Andrew P. Owens. Indict.—Forgery. Not a true bill, and Benjamin F. Rhodes to pay the costs.

Same vs. A. Clark Myton. Indict.—Assault and Battery, &c. Not a true bill, and county to pay the costs.

Same vs. Samuel Harvey, George Harvey and Powel Harvey. Indict.—Assault and Battery. True bill. Continued until next Sessions, and def'ts. ordered to enter into recognizance.

Same vs. James McCall. Indict.—Assault and Battery. Not a true bill, and the pros., George Harvey, Samuel Harvey and Powel Harvey to pay the costs.

Same vs. John Wehrley. Indict.—Tippling House. True bill. Verdict—Not guilty, and county to pay the costs.

Same vs. same. Indict.—Selling liquor on Sunday. Not a true bill and the county to pay the costs.

Same vs. George Black. Indict.—Fornication and Bastardy. True bill Continued.

COMMON PLEAS—2D WEEK.

A. A. Jacobs vs. James Bricker. Appeal &c. Jury called and sworn, who find for the deft.

James Bricker vs. David Whitsell. Summons debt. Jury called and sworn, who find for the Plff the sum of $240 49.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Prof. Walsh on the Superintendency---To the Directors.

The instructions from the department at Harrisburg, say that the Superintendent should be able "to teach the teacher of the highest branches taught in the county," and the plain duty of the directors requires that they should faithfully endeavor to comply with these instructions. But even among the most intelligent of us there are preferences and prejudices—not to say interests—that to a certain extent, influence our judgments, and make a regretable discord in many good causes. Still, however, much preferences, prejudices, or interests, may blind us, yet persons meeting in conventions are often more crippled—nay, their freedom of action is almost *fettered*—by *promises* hastily made, perhaps, but which they now feel bound to respect. We have much reason to fear that this will be the case at Huntingdon on the 7th of May.

Certain candidates for the Superintendency, but by no means qualified for the position, have approached the directors and have, by one way or another, obtained promises from them. Now, should these promises be kept? It is unfortunate that they were made, but since they have been made, should they be kept? The directors in accepting their office made another promise, (implied, but none the less binding on your honor and conscience)—a promise to the 800 children of Huntingdon county, to faithfully serve their interests. Here, on the one hand, is a cunning, selfish, place-seeking man, to whom you made a promise, and here, on the other, is a great army of little children—not importunate, but defenseless—here they are, your duty is with them, and what promise can make you forget or neglect them?—"But," you say, "promises between honorable men must be kept." The rule is good, but there are exceptions. Suppose some one puts a drug in your hand, and you, supposing it to be health-giving, promise to give it to your little boy, but afterwards you learn that it is *poison*, will you keep your promise and kill your boy? Yesterday, or several days ago, you promised a certain importunate gentleman that he could rely on your vote, but since you made this promise, you have informed yourself in regard to the qualifications of the several candidates, and you are now fully of the opinion that another is, in fairness, entitled to the place. What will you do? If you are a true friend of the schools and are willing for their good to forego personal preferences—if you are high minded enough to recognize no obligations conflicting with the best interests of the children and the schools—if you are honest, capable and faithful, you may keep your promise with the fox, but only provided that you can do so without risk to your sheep. Rather than see your lambs *strangled*, what wrath and abuse can you not hear from the fox?—"A promise that is likely to result in wrong, is often better broken than kept."

A lawyer, doctor, or minister, might make a good Superintendent, but a teacher of the right stamp would seem to be best suited to the position, and if such a one can be found, it is to be hoped that gentlemen of the other professions will not press their claims. Of course, a distinction should be made between those who were teachers several years ago, and those who are now actually engaged in the business.

It is the wish of the department at Harrisburg, as well as of every true friend of the Common Schools, to keep the County Superintendencies entirely free from *politics*. The County Superintendent should have the same right as any other freeman to cast his own vote, and to exert his own individual influence for the benefit of his party, but his official influence is quite another thing, and this he has no right to use, and should not use in any way except in school matters, and for their especial benefit. Hence, it is not deemed safe to give the Superintendency to a man who has been much interested in politics, for, almost in spite of himself, he and his office would become the tool of his party.

If a sufficient salary be paid him, the Superintendent should devote his whole time to the business of his office, and no man should be elected who would not pledge himself to do this. But the fact that a man is now engaged in teaching, should not disqualify him for the office, but the contrary. For every man that is a man, will be found doing something, and nothing has a closer connection with the business of this office, than the business of teaching.

The Superintendent should be a man who will favor not only the Common Schools, but also the High Schools of the county—and not only one but all of them. It is for the advantage of the county that its schools of all grades should flourish, and the Superintendent should feel bound to encourage them and promote their interests. A man who in place of aiding and bettering our home institutions, advises our youths to attend schools in distant counties, misconceives his duty, and is not fit to be at the head of our schools. He that does not understand the interests of the county sufficiently to encourage home enterprise, and he that cannot do it with strict impartiality—both of these are disqualified for the office of Superintendent, and should not expect to accomplish any good in it. No such man should be elected.

Finally, in the man who is to be a successful County Superintendent, "literary and scientific acquirements" are necessary; a true conception of all the School interests of the county, is necessary; entire freedom from the entangling alliances of politics is necessary; "skill and experience in the art of teaching," are necessary; and a robust constitution, and energy, and that honest worth which can command respect, are necessary. Place a man with the requisite qualifications over our schools, and good tidings will go abroad from Old Huntingdon, that will gladden the hearts of all of us. Our scholars scattered over the State will be filling high places, our schools will have a reputation worth preserving, and we each will rejoice in having done something toward accomplishing so much good.

M. McN. WALSH.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY, April 23, 1860.

☞ Family Bible Polyglot Bibles, Pocket Bibles, School Bibles and Testaments, Hymn Books, Prayer Books, David's Psalms, &c., &c., for sale cheap at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

☞ Coe's New Drawing Cards for Schools, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. Also, My First and Second Drawing Books.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Every family should have a bottle of these Bitters in the house.

ONE DOSE will instantly relieve a sick stomach.

ONE DOSE will cure the most distressing heartburn.

ONE DOSE will allay any agitation of the nerves.

ONE DOSE taken an hour before meals, will give a good appetite.

ONE DOSE will, in many cases, cure the most severe headache, when proceeding from a disordered stomach.

These Bitters can be obtained at any Druggist's or seller of Patent Medicines in the United States and Canadas. Price 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

BEAUTIFUL, BUT TRUE.

A few days since, Mr. Jas. H. Beadle, of Huntsville, Alabama, called on us and gave us permission to publish for the benefit of suffering humanity, the astonishing cure which had been effected in the case of his wife by the use of Dr. Hance's Vegetable Epileptic Pills. He informed us, that at the time his wife commenced using the medicine, her system was so entirely prostrated, by the number of spasms she had undergone, as to reduce her weight to 100 lbs. Since she has been taking the pills, she has entirely got over the spasms and has gained in weight and bodily health. She now weighs at least 200 lbs., and declares she is in better enjoyment of health than ever before in her life. Mr. Beadle also related the case of Mr. Harrison Lightfoot of the same town, who has been entirely cured of the worst form of Epilepsy by these same pills. Mr. Lightfoot's case was so bad that he never passed a week without having an attack, often falling down in the street. He has not had an attack for more than a year. Mr. Beadle thinks that if the pills ever fail in curing a case, it is for the want of a proper perseverance on the part of the person in taking them, as he feels assured from observation in the case of his wife, that if they are taken for a sufficient length of time, they will cure any case. Sent to any part of the country by mail, on the receipt of a remittance. Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, $3; two, $5; twelve, $24.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, April 23.—The flour market continues fair; and many holders are unwilling to realize at present quotations. There is a moderate export demand and 3,000@3,500 bbls have been disposed of including 1,000 bbls Kentucky extra family; 850 bbls Penna do. on private terms; 500 bbls Jos. C. Kerns do. at $6,75; 1,000 bbls N. B. Thomas's superfine at $6; and 200 bbls good brand at $6,12½. The sales to the home trade have been to a fair extent from our lowest figure up to $7, for common and fancy brands. Rye Flour held firmly at $4.25. Corn Meal in rather better demand; sales of 525 bbls Penna on private terms. Grain—The offerings of Wheat continue light, and it is in fair request; sales of 5000 bus at $1,50@1.52 for good red, and $1,65 for white. There is a moderate demand for Penna rye at 88c. Corn of prime quality is scarce, and 2000 and 3000 bus yellow sold at 75c. afloat.—Inferior is dull and ranges from 60 to 70c. Oats are plenty and dull: 1200 bus. prime Penna. sold at 45c., and 3000 bus. Delaware at 44c.

NEW GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, April 25, 1860.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, On FRIDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF MAY, 1860, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to wit:

All the defendant's interest in and to a lot of ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon, No. 192 in plan of said town, fronting on Mifflin street fifty feet, and running back 200 feet to Church street, and has thereon a two-story log house and a small stable, and adjoins lot of Wm. Williams on the east, and the Methodist Parsonage on the west. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Snyder.

JNO. C. WATTSON, Sheriff.

Huntingdon, April 25, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Trustee, appointed by said Court, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on *Friday, the 25th day of May next*, at ten o'clock, A. M., all that piece or parcel of ground situate on the north-west corner of Smith and Church streets, in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting 200 feet on Church street, and extending in depth 200 feet on Smith street; to be sold as a whole, or in lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale; the residue in two equal annual payments with interest from confirmation of sale, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgments of the purchasers.

JAMES GWIN, Trustee.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county.

D. CALDWELL, Prothonotary.

Huntingdon, April 25, 1860-4t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on *Saturday, the 26th day of May next*, at ten o'clock, A. M., the undivided half part of a tract of land in the township of Henderson, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Jno. Flenner, James Sloan, John Warefel, and others, containing 310 acres, more or less, belonging to the estate of Christopher Dumars, dec'd.

TERMS:—Cash on confirmation of sale.

SAMUEL FETTERMAN,
JAMES R. M'CLINTOCK,
Executors of Christopher Dumars, dec'd,
By their Attorneys, Miles & Dorris.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county,

H. GLAZIER, Clerk O. C.

WM. H. KING, *Auctioneer.*

Huntingdon, April 25, 1860.

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
NEW GOODS,
AT PORTSTOWN.

WHITE & LONG

Respectfully informs the public generally, that they have just opened a fine assortment of NEW GOODS at their store-room in Portstown, near the old bridge, where they will be pleased to receive calls.

Their stock of Goods consists of every variety of DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
FISH, SALT, &c., &c., &c.,

all of which they will dispose of at the most reasonable prices.

They desire the public to call and examine their Goods and prices,—and they assure all that *it will pay* to give them a call.

Portstown, April 25, 1860.-4t

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was dissolved upon the second day of April, A. D. 1860, by mutual consent.

All debts due to the firm are to be paid to Thomas Fisher, who will also pay all claims against said firm.

THOMAS FISHER,
D. McMURTRIE.

The undersigned will still continue the business, trading as the firm of *FISHER & SON*, at the same stand occupied by the old firm.

THOMAS FISHER,
HORATIO G. FISHER.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

A CARD.—DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.

April 18, 1860-tf.

NOTICE TO ALL ASSESSORS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PA.—Agreeable to Act of Assembly, passed April 21, A. D. 1858, requiring the Assessors to make out rolls of all persons subject to do Military duty, and set opposite the same fifty cents, and forward the same annually to my office, agreeable to Section second in said law.

R. C. McGILL,
Brigade Inspector 4th Brigade 14th Division P. V.
Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

April 18, 1860-2t.

NEW
BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
In the Diamond, adjoining Strous' Store.

GEO. SCHAEFER,

Informs the public that he has just opened, in connection with his own manufacture, a fine stock of BOOTS and SHOES of eastern manufacture. Ladies and gentlemen will please call and examine his stock. All his stock is of good material, and the make is equal to the best in the market, and will be sold cheap.

He also manufactures to order in the best and most fashionable style, all kinds of Boots and Shoes.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.-4t*

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, on the premises, On FRIDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF MAY, 1860, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

The defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land situate in Oneida township, containing one hundred and eleven acres, be the same more or less, about seventy acres of which are cleared, and has thereon a two story house and double log barn, and a saw mill, and other out buildings, and bounded by lands of Samuel Peightal on the South, Evan's heirs on the west, Mark Evans on the north, and Snyder Miller on the east. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wm. R. Smith.

JNO. C. WATTSON, Sheriff.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
AT
D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larella Cloth, De Barge, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy *good and cheap Carpets.*

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—ORDERS *received at* LEWIS' *Book and Stationery Store, for all new and old Books published in the United States. Books ordered every week.*

SAY AND SEAL,

By the author of "Wide, Wide World," and the author of "Dollars and Cents."—2 vols., 12 mo.; publishers price $2,00.

In evidence of the great popularity of this work, we need only say that 30,000 COPIES of the English edition have already been sold, and, up to the present time, we have been unable to furnish the books as rapidly as ordered.

We invite attention to the following notices:

"The authors have turned their intellectual wealth to the best purposes. Such books are better than hundreds of mere controversial sermons."—R. Shelton Mackenzie.

"'Say and Seal' is indeed a true, beautiful home book, that will be read with delight and profit by tens of thousands of our people."—Evening Bulletin.

"Decidedly the best book emanating from the authoress of 'Wide, Wide World.'"—Inquirer.

"A delightful book it is."—The Press.

"It is superior to 'Wide, Wide World.'"—North American.

THE BIBLICAL REASON WHY,

A handsome book for Biblical Students and Sunday School Teachers, and a Guide to Family Scripture Reading, beautifully illustrated.—Large 12 mo., cloth, gilt side and back. Publishers' price $1.

This book makes the Bible a pleasant as well as profound subject of study. It leaves no difficult or obscure point unexplained. It renders every passage clear. It is exactly the volume that every family, which reads at all imperatively needs to place beside the Bible, as its best companion.

THIS VOLUME ANSWERS 1,493 QUESTIONS IN A CLEAR MANNER.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE CLERGY.

"I have given some attention to the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and feel bound to say that it seems to me to contain a vast amount of information on Biblical subjects, conveyed in a clear manner, illustrated by many valuable cuts, and printed on good paper. It constitutes a valuable addition to the apparatus of the Teacher, Parent, and private Christian."

Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., LL. D.
Bishop of Pennsylvania.

"I have examined the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and find it to be a repertory of facts on Biblical subjects, set forth in a plain and intelligible way. Indeed, I am surprised at the amount of matter that is compressed into this volume. For use in families and schools, I consider it the best book of the kind I have seen."

Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., LL. D.,
President of the Troy University, and Pastor of St. Paul's Church (Methodist Episcopal,) New York.

"The attention I have given your book satisfies me that it cannot fail to give important aid to all students of the Bible, and especially that large class who have neither time nor means to bestow on larger or more critical works. The plan of your work is excellent, and the matter well chosen. It should have a large circulation. It will certainly be of great use in the study of the Holy Scriptures."

Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD,
Pastor of the Eighth street Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

HOTEL TO LET.—The subscriber will lease the KEYSTONE HOTEL, at Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., for a term of years, and sell the furniture, to a good tenant, if application be made soon.

R. F. HASLETT, Trustee.

April 18, 1860-3t.

1860.
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.

FISHER & SON are now opening the *largest and best selected Stock of Goods* ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for SPRING & SUMMER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French Foulards, (Chintz Figures,) Fancy Organdies, Ducals, Challie's Lawns, English Chintz, Ginghams, Lustres, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls.

A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & SON.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

DON'T FORGET,
THE PLACE TO CALL
IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street. Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY:—GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the 42d section of the Act of 8th May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on the first Monday in May, A. D. 1860, *being the 7th day of the month*, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the 39th and 40th sections of said act.

ALBERT OWEN,
County Superintendent of Huntingdon County.

Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.-3t.

MOORESVILLE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.
AT WEST BARREE, HUNTINGDON CO., PA.

The next Session of this Institution will commence May 1st, 1860. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough, including all the branches usually taught in the first class Seminaries.

Tuition for session of five months, $7½ and $12, according to the branches studied. Boarding $1.75 per week.

For further particulars, address

THOMAS WILSON, A. M., Principal.

April 11, 1860.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

IF you want handsome Lawns, Delains, and other Dress Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

BLINDS AND SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURER OF
VENITIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
☞ THE LARGEST AND FINEST ☜
Assortment in the City, at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
☞ STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.
April 11, 1860-2m.

PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
THE ONLY TRULY MUTUAL COMPANY IN THE STATE.
ALL THE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONGST THE POLICY HOLDERS EVERY YEAR.

A dividend of 40 per cent. has been declared, and the undersigned is now ready to deliver scrip and pay interest to those entitled thereto.

R. ALLISON MILLER, Agent.

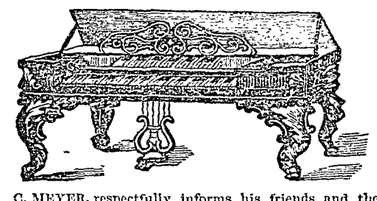
Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.-3t

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of ARTHUR ADAMSON, deceased, late of Brady township, Huntingdon county, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the said deceased, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement to the subscriber.

ELIZABETH ADAMSON,
Administratrix of said dec'd, in Brady tp.

March 14, 1860.*

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL,
AWARDED TO C. MEYER,
FOR HIS TWO PIANOS, LONDON, OCTOBER 15, 1851.



C. MEYER, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last Fifteen years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms No. 722 ARCH street, below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA.

April 11, 1860-3m.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!
BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in *cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.

1,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!
NEW GOODS
FOR SPRING & SUMMER.

BENJ. JACOBS Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys.
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices,

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner,*

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 4, 1860.]

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

PLATFORM SCALES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUITABLE FOR RAILROADS, &c., for weighing hay, coal, ore and merchandise generally. Purchasers run no risk, every scale is guaranteed correct, and if, after trial, not found satisfactory, can be returned without charge.

☞ Factory at the old stand, established for more than thirty-five years.

ABBOTT & CO.,
Corner of Ninth and Melon Streets,
April 4, 1860-3m. PHILADELPHIA.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

Our Chip Basket.

He is unworthy to live, who lives only for himself.

Little drops of rain brighten the meadows, and little acts of kindness brighten the world.

Tears of sweet sympathy hang on beauty's cheek like morning dew-gems on the blushing rose.

Suing a newspaper editor for libel is about as sensible as to boil a brick-bat to get lamp-oil out of it.

Pleasure like quicksilver, is bright and shy. If we strive to grasp it, it still eludes us, and still glitters. We porhaps seize it at last, and it is rank poison.

A man of rank hearing that two of his female relations had quarreled, asked "Did they call each other ugly ?" "No." "Well, well, I shall soon reconcile them."

"Main't I see you home from meeting, Peggy ?"

"No, you shan't do no such thing, I am otherwise engaged."

"I swanny, I guess you've missed it this time, for I've my trousers full of gingerbread."

"You may take my arm, Bill, I only said so."

A recent sensation novelist serves up the following choice morsel :—"The heart of his rival, shall we venture to say it, would at that moment have been a most acceptable morsel to his burning throat, could he have pressed it quivering, warm, and bleeding, between his teeth."

The man who was injured by a burst of applause, is recovering.

A genius out in Iowa has just invented a wooden horse that will jump thirty miles an hour. The motive power is a bag of fleas.

There is not a drop in all thy bitter cups, but what a God of love saw to be *absolutely* necessary.

Oft what seems a trifle, a mere nothing by itself, in some nice situations, turns the scales of fate, and rules the most important actions.

It is said that in some of the villages of the West, it is so healthy that the folks have to shoot a man to start a burying-ground.

The water that flows from a spring does not congeal in winter. And those sentiments of friendship which flow from the heart cannot be frozen in adversity.

Don't always look for mere beauty in a woman. Those who think a girl is perfection just because she has cherry lips, hazel eyes, and a shower of curls, know no more about female calico, than a boiled philosopher does of moral philosophy and the ten commandments.

The following is an alarming evidence of the progress of the photographic art: A lady last week had her likeness taken by a photographist; and he executed it so well that her husband prefers it to the original.

An Irishman once observed that milestones were kind enough to answer your questions without giving you any trouble to ask them.

A boy was asked what meekness was?—He thought a moment, and said: "Meekness gives smooth answers to rough questions."

"I'm afraid," said a lady to her husband, "that I'm going to have a stiff neck." "Not at all improbable my dear," replied the spouse; "I've seen strong symptoms ever since we were first married."

The other day a lady fell into the river, and a poor boy rescued her. When she was safe, her husband handed the brave fellow a shilling. Upon some of the bye-standers expressing indignation, the boy said, as he pocketed the coin, "Well, don't blame the gentleman, he knows best; mayhap if I *hadn't* saved her he'd have given me an eagle."

A man's pride, if he had no other motive, ought to keep him from getting drunk. The treatment which he is liable to receive while he is in this state ought to deter him from it. Every blockhead can laugh at him, every cowardly calf can abuse him, and every designing villain can impose on him.

The 'Tarnel Slave Power.—It is related that a good old lady, who had resided in the country, innocent of railroads, but well supplied with Abolition newspapers and documents, made her first visit to a town acquaintance. In a street a locomotive drawing a heavy train was seen approaching, puffing and blowing to its utmost.

"What on airth is that?" said the old lady.

"That," rejoined her friend, "why that is a locomotive."

"A locomotive ?" said the old lady, "why bless my eyes, I thought it was the 'tarnal slave power !"

A Beautiful Incident.—When the ship South Seaman struck on the French Frigate Shoal, two little canaries which the captain had hanging in the cabin, were awakened by the noise, and regardless of the confusion around them commenced singing some of their inimitable songs, though it was hardly day break. The little songsters continued to sing with untiring zeal,

"The sweetest songs ear ever heard,"

during all the time that the sailors were getting ready to leave the vessel, as if to cheer them up in their disheartening situation.—The officers were forced to leave the birds on the wreck, as they were unable to save even their clothing, and these cheerful little songsters remained, singing to themselves the requiem of the gallant ship.

ROBT. KING,—
MERCHANT TAYLOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

Has just returned from the City with the most splendid assortment of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN and FANCY VESTINGS,

ever received in Huntingdon, which he will make up to order in the best workman-like manner.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

ROBERT KING.

Huntingdon, March 28, 1860.-3m.

TAYLOR & CREMER,

AT THE

HUNTINGDON NURSERIES,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Sell Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c., of better growth, larger size, and at lower prices, than any of the Northern or Eastern Nurseries, and warrant them true to name.

Standard Apple trees at 18¾ cts. each—$16 per 100.
Peach trees at 15 to 20 cts. each—$12,50 to $15 per 100.
Standard Pear trees at 50 to 75 cts. each.
Dwarf Pear trees 50 cts. to $1 each—$30 to $60 per 100.
Dwarf Apple trees 50 to 75 cts. each.
Standard Cherry trees 37½ to 75 cts. each.
Dwarf Cherry trees 50 to 75 cts.
Plum trees 50 cts.
Apricot 40 to 50 cts.
Nectarine 25 cts.
Grape Vines 25 cts. to $1,00.
Silver Maple trees 62½ to $1,00 each.
European Ash 75 cts. to $1.00.
European Larch 75 cts. to $1,50.
Norway Spruce 50 cts. to $1,00.
American Balsam Pine 75 cts. to $1.50.
American and Chinese Arbor Vitæ 50 cts., to $1,50.
Strawberry Plants $1,00 per 100, &c., &c.

Huntingdon, Jan. 25, 1860–3m.

1860. 1860.

SPRING STOCK NOW OPEN.—

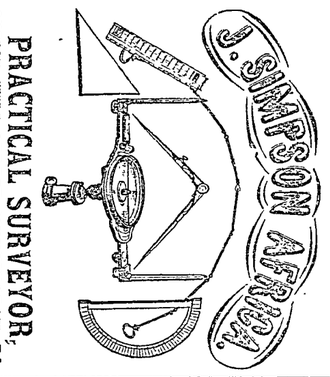
Full Stock of SILKS,
Full Stock of SHAWLS,
Full Stock of DRESS GOODS,
Full Stock of LINEN GOODS,
Full Stock of COTTON GOODS,
Full Stock of BLACK GOODS,
Full Stock of WHITE GOODS,
Full Stock of LACE GOODS,
New Materials for DUSTERS,
Novelties in FRENCH GOODS, &c. &c.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

N. B.—Storekeepers may at all times find Good Bargains, daily from New York and Philadelphia Auctions.

P. S.—BLACK SILKS, at nett prices, decidedly cheap.

Feb. 29, 1860–3m.



EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*

Dec. 28, 1859.

JOHN PTASZYK,

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.

☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859-1y.]

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.

Huntingdon, Pa.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by
JAS. A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWIN'S.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up Partnership Papers and gives general forms for Agreements of all kinds, Bills of Sale, Leases and Petitions.
It Tells You How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Affidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Releases.
It Tells You The laws for the Collection of Debts, with the Statutes of Limitation, and amount and kind of property Exempt from Execution in every State.
It Tells You How to make an Assignment properly, with forms for Composition with Creditors, and the Insolvent Laws of every State.
It Tells You The legal relations existing between Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Landlord and Tenant.
It Tells You What constitutes Libel and Slander, and the Law as to Marriage Dower, the Wife's Right in Property, Divorce and Alimony.
It Tells You The Law for Mechanics' Liens in every State, and the Naturalization Laws of this country, and how to comply with the same.
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It Tells You The Law for Patents, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with Interferences, Assignments and Table of Fees.
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It Tells You The meaning of Law Terms in general use, and explains to you the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers of both the General and State Governments.
It Tells You How to keep out of Law, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

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No. 617 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 23, 1859–6m.

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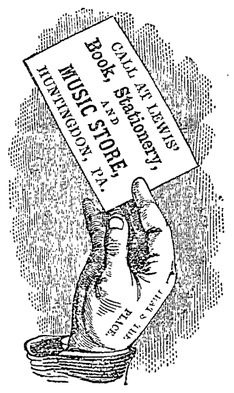
Feb. 8, 1860–3m.



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EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,
304 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1859.

To the President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society :—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.

Geo. W. Woodward,
John W. Geary,
J. P. Rutherford,
Alfred S. Gillett.

STILL ANOTHER.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. Evans & Watson, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen :—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,
BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!

Knoxville, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.

Messrs. Evans & Watson, Philadelphia :

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured in the least whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.
THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
FOR 1859–60.
FAREIRA & THOMSON,

No. 518 Market street, *above eighth*, south side, Philadelphia, have just opened their
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FURS,
manufactured under their immediate supervision, from Furs, selected with the greatest of care from the largest stocks of the *European Market*, embracing every variety and style of
LADIES AND CHILDRENS WEAR.

Those purchasing early will have the benefit of a larger selection. Besides the above goods, we have a fine assortment of BUFFALO ROBES, GENTLEMENS' FUR GLOVES & COLLARS.

The prices for all these goods are at a lower figure than they can be bought any where in the city.
FAREIRA & THOMSON,
518 Market street, Philad'a.

N. B.—*Furs* altered and repaired and *Fur Trimmings* made to order. [Nov. 9, '59-5¼m.]

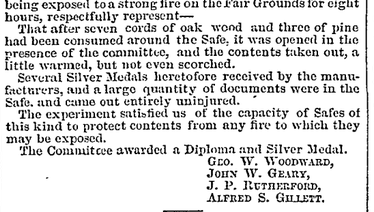
TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!!
C. H. NEEDLES,

S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.

Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.

October 19, 1859–1y.



MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The history of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS," the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, place it among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal, that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances, and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoofland's German Bitters? Physicians prescribe it, Why should *you* discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their own families. Why should *you* reject it? Clergymen, and those the most eminent, take it; why should not *you*? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health; if you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

May 11, 1859–1y.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

L. EVANS & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal.
Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES M. GREEN,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO.,
Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR,
Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c.. &c.

C. COUTS,
Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER,
Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

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JAMES A. BROWN,
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Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

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M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

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Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

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WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT,
Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

References—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.
April 6, 18'

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

MUSIC

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK ANDSTATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

If you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

NEW MARBLE YARD
IN HUNTINGDON,
On Mifflin Street, between Smith and Franklin.

JAMES M. GREEN informs the citizens of the county generally, that he has opened a MARBLE YARD at the above place, and is prepared to finish marble to order in the best workmanlike manner.

TOMB STONES, BUREAU and STAND TOPS, &c., furnished on short notice, and at reasonable prices.

He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Huntingdon, May 4, 1859–1y.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. Brandy, H. Gin, P. Whiskey, and Mr. Lager Beer, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, *WATCHES* and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A New Pocket Manual of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A New Pocket Manual of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A New Pocket Manual of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A New Pocket Manual of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.)

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by
JAMES A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at
S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN,
Drafting and Drawing Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED,
Call at the store of
BENJ. JACOBS.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best.
Call at
MILLER'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.